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"By-gone Days."

- If this should ever meet thine eye, Think of the time when last we met,
 Then hope's bright star blazoned in my sky,
 But ere we parted it and set:
 Gone down in darkness; everywhere
 I turned my gaze I saw but gloom,
 Shrouding the billows of dispair,
 Precluding of a dreazer doom.
- And now its blasting power has come, Forever banished from thy sight; Oh! had I never sought thy home, My soul not now as dark as night.
- No bright light in the future gleams, No gentle accents I can hear. Even the visions of my dreams Bring in my eyes the burning tear.
- Whene'er I see where thy soft touch
 Has strayed upon some fragrant leaf,
 I think then there is too much
 Love mingled with my bosom's grief. Oh, Lizziel those sweet eyes of thine,
 As bright as Heaven's Queen star above,
 Gazing with passion into mine,
 To see them I could not but love.
- The fondness of thy soul was there, And it was joy to see thee smile, I did not know that such dispair Was hovering o'er my hopes the while. Parewell! my misery is complete. Oh, never shall we meet again,

Till where the eternal waters beat The sunny shore of Heaven's plain! E. W. MAYWOOD. INDIANAPOLIS, October 29, 1863.

Speech of Gov. Seymour-Delivered Before 6.000 People at Buffalo, on Monday, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

I sincerely regret that Gov. Bramlette is not here to night to speak to you. I wished you to learn from the lips of a patriot of Kentucky that the language of those who love and mean to up hold the Constitution, and intend to preserve the Union, is alike, attered by men from the North or the South, from the East or the West. You would have found that that distinguished man, who lives in a community particularly affected by the war in which we are engaged, and who has stood up with others abreast of the tide of secession, was in full accord and sympathy with us who meet here to night to utter words which we hope may be calculated to preserve that Union of our hand which we have so much at heart [Cheers] In his absence I will address you briefly in regard to the great questions of the the property of our citizens; is carrying mourn ing and death into our homes, and threatens the very fabric of our Union. Under circumstances like these, my friends, when we assemble together, we ought to come up with an honest purpose to take that course at the coming election which shall be calculated to advance our country's good-to make our nation once again what it was a few years since—the envy and admiration of the whole world. [Applause.] Unfortunately, at times like these, when so much is at stake, and when there is every reason why men should be calm, dispassionate, thoughtful and patriotic, we are all too prone to give way to passion and prejudice. You hear from some quarters only the language of denunciation, of abuse; appeals to passion, where there should be arguments ad dressed to our consciences and our convictions of duty. Let us meet the questions we are to discuss to night with an auxious purpose to discover where the right is, and, having succeeded in that, boldly, manfully, patriotically, to sustain and maintain it. [Cheers.] Now, in the discussions which are going on in this country, there are certain points upon which all men are agreed. Let us at the outset ascertain what they are, so that we may more clearly understand the nature of the disagreements which exist among us. All men agree in this-if this war is prolonged for a certain period of time, with a continually in creasing debt, that there must come a time when it will reach an amount that will overwhelm us with national bankruptcy. Men may not agree as to what that sum may be-one may say two thousand millions, another three thousand millions, and perhaps a more sanguine man still may fix the amount at four thousand millions; but there is no man who does not agree that there is an amount of public indebtedness which, if fast

and disgrace of national bankruptcy.

There is another point of agreement. There is no man who does not admit that if this war continues on for a certain period, it must overwhelm us with national ruin. Then here are two points on which, although we may differ as to amount or time, we essentially agree-two events that all admit must bring upon us individual and national ruin. All agree that we must bring this war to a successful issue before we have been imminent that we are bound to put forth every We say to our opponents, we are ready with you salvation and perpetuation of our country. In

hand that party does the most to endanger our future and tring us to destruction which opposes new and greater obstacles to the successful termination of the war. Now I ask you to listen for a moment while I state to you the attitude of the two great parties upon this subject. We say on our part that we wage this war for the purpose of upholding our Constitution, and of maintaining and defending those personal, home, hearthstone rights of the citizens which are guaranteed in that Constitution. These certainly are objects

worthy of the approval of all good men. They for by our opponents in this war. It is easier to bring back the Southern States when we say that if they come back to the performance of their duties, they shall also enjoy their rights as States, than that is, if we say that they must, when they return, bow abjectly to the dictation of passion ate and infuriated men. [Cheers.] Let me call your attention to the history of this war. When it began, by the unanimous vote of Congress representing all parties, it was solemnly declared that the object of this contest was to put down resistance to the laws, to maintain the dominion of the Constitution over the whole country, and to restore the Union of our fathers. At that time there was no division at the North. All were united in carrying on the contest. All gave their contributions of men and money, and for a time the voice of party seemed to be hushed. But a little while after that we were told that the war was to be continued for another purpose-that there was a cause for this difficulty—that slavery was the cause and that slavery must be removed. We protested against this issue. Time has moved on and now we have another issue Not content to have the war end with the restoration of the honor and the supremacy of the Constitution, or even with the destruction of slavery you have recently heard the declaration from the Vice President of the United States and by Senators from the Eastern States, who not only prog nosticate but make the policy of this admi tion, that this war is to go on until the general government has added to it new power over and new relations to the vast regions of the South, which, they say, once were States. You have ard the boast by one Senator that not only should the war go on, but that it had gone on until the great and imperial State of New York was dragged at the heels of a conqueror. [Laughter and applause.] Can we hope for a successful termination of this

war within a period of time that will save us from national bankruptcy and national ruin, if we are to have, day after day, new and more difficult issues presented, and if day afterday in its progress we are to be told that its ends and objects are to be more and more revolutionary and subversive of all we have been taught to honor or hold dear in our system of government. We propose to wage this war for a purpose upon which the whole North is united-for a purpose which will draw to our standard hundreds and thousands of hearts in the South that yet beat with love for our old banner and our old constitution. [Cheers] They propose that we shall carry on the war for day. Our land is afflicted with a civil war of purposes that we at the North cannot unananim proportions upexampled in the history of the ously consent to; they propose not to put down world. The flame of a great conflagration is revolution, but to make revolution; they propose lapping up the blood of our citizens; is destroying to offer no inducement for rebels to submit to the aws, but they say to us at no longer have guaranty of the constitution, for the preservation of our liberties hereafter, as they have been preserved before. I appeal to you if this is not their attitude. Can the war be brought to a successful conclusion by a party that cooly proposes that when every interest of the South shall vibrate toward the Union, we shall plunge into an abyss of controversy and discussion in stead of saying that the Constitution shall then as in times past be our guide. Consider, I pray you, seriously, the propositions that have been laid before the community by our opponents, in reference to this war. See if it is not true that they make this war one for indefinite purposes. for objects that we cannot attain and ought not to attain-if they do not go farther than saying it is a war for the purpose of restoring the Union and the Constitution. They declare boldly and openly that we are to abandon the traditions and laws of our fathers. To attain their ends, it is necessary to trample upon the Constitution, so that the general government shall be vested with greater powers than we have ever heretofore been willing to confer upon it. They will tell you that we want a strong government at Washington. They say that if we take jurisdiction from localities, from towns and counties and states, and centralize it at Washington, we shall have a stronger government. I deny that proposition [Applause] I insist upon it that if they should succeed in that policy, so far from making the government stronger they will make it weaker. I do not charge that they do not honestly enter tain the convictions that they express, but I charge, if carried out they will involve the country in ruin [Cheers.] The strength of the general government lies not alone in the power which has been conferred upon it, but the re straints which the Constitution throws around it upon ened us, must bring upon us the calamity It is made strong not only by what the Constitu tion says it may do, but what the Constitution says it may not do. The Constitution forbids

Congress from taking away the right to make laws interfering with religion, with the rights of home, with the rights of free speech, because the power of exercising those rights would shatter it to atoms. [Great applause.] If I might make a very palpable illustration, I would say that the nation is like a well-bound overwhelmed by these national evils. We agree, cask. Suppose a cask should take it into its too, that the exigency is so great and the peril so head, reasoning perhaps as wisely as they sometimes do in Washington, that if it should burst exertion to save our country from those calami- its hoops it might become a hogshead-it might ties which lie in our pathway, as soon as may be. | increase its strength and dimensions. Why, if it should burst its hoops it would not even remain to put forth every effort of physical power-we a barrel, it would be a mere bundle of staves. consecrate ourselves and all that we have for the [Laughter and cheers] Now, when our General Government at Wasnington shall succeed in all solemity I say it, with a heart full of love for bursting these restraints upon its powers which my country; with a desire to sacrifice anything are placed there for the purpose of its preserva and everything for its preservation and its happi- | tion; for the purpose of binding the Government ness-with all solemnity I say it, that here again, together, so far will it be from true that they have as we have heretofore done, do we dedicate our strengthened the Government that the fact will be selves to this most holy and patriotic work of sa | that they will have brought upon it weakness, disving this fair land of ours from ruin and disinte | comfiture, dishonor and disgrace. Let us see if gration. Now in this we are agreed. Where, these views are purely theoretical. Last winter then, commences the point of divergence? I was called upon by a friend of very different Where do our footways branch off from each opinions from myself-for I have friends on the other? We go farther than they, and agree to other side, not withstanding so much is said about add one further influence against rebellion-that my "friends"-concerning the draft, and he of conciliation. [Great cheers] We desire to wanted to know if I feared for the rights and exput the North upon a platform upon which all istence of the States from its operation. I told can stand, so that we shall present one undivided him I had no such fears. I told him I should not and unbroken front. We will not only bring all fear for the States, but that I should tremble for the powers of force against the rebellion, but we the General Government itself, and I then tried will do more than that-we will carry disunion to make him see that the attempted exercise of into its ranks by extending to them in this hour such powers on the part of the General Govern when victory has crowned us, and when it is great ment, so far from arming it with greater strength. and magnanimous so to do, every inducement would prove perilous to it. I begged him to see that honest and honorable men can offer to them | and to tell those who sent him to see me, that the to return to the Union. [Cheer.] In this we strength of the Government should be based upon differ from our political opponents—we do not refuse to exert one single energy less than they; begged him to tell them that if they would make we propose to bring to bear those influences which | this Government strong and powerful, it was by the history of the world, your own good judg addressing themselves to the affections and re ment, everything, teaches you is essential to bring gard of the whole American people [Cheers.] to a successful termination any contest whether Not many months have rolled away since, in rebetween individuals or nations. [Cheers] We sponse to a call from the Government, the people feel that upon this point, therefore, we hold higher of this country sent six hundred thousand men to ground than is held by those who stigmatize us as light the battles of the country. Why did they being untrue to our country. Why do they stig-matize us thus? They would hardly make that imputation against the hundreds and thousands for to volunteer for the defense of the nation, and who have gone forth from the Democratic ranks they came from school district, village, town, city to battle for the flag of the Union. [Great cheer | and State, until they swelled into the mighties ing.) Why then, Is it because we are willing military array that the world has ever seen. Well not only to sustain our soldiers in the field, to as a result of this voluntary action of the public sacrifice property and life, but that we say that, the Administration found itself in the control of more than this, we will sacrifice upon the altar of our country our pride and passions, when pride and passion stand in the way of success. [Cheers]

But this not the only point of difference. Who will not concede that unless there is more energy, position, and they declared that they would no more skill, more judgment exhibited, than has longer live upon the charity of the community heretofore marked the progress of this war, we and send around a contribution box when they heretofore marked the progress of this war, we are coming to certain destruction?

A man may float along the beautiful river that runs by your city, in safety, for a time; but if he continues, day after day, to float idly along, and allows the time to pass by when he can reach the margin in safety, he will find himself at last in sight of that mighty cataract whose name is famous throughout the world, and will find himself within the swift vortex of its waters which will overwhelm him in utter destruction. So with overwhelm him in utter destruction. our nation, unless we put forth every exertion ure and disgrace. But I told them that not only of material power but of wise states—
maniship, of Christian consideration, of patriotic
sacrifice of passion and prejudice, we too shall
find, siast too late, that the period is past when
we can rescue ourselves from the dangers that lie

dre and disgrace. But I told them that
to they would pursue a policy that would appeal
to the hearts of the people there would be no
limit to their strength; but if they should attempt
to subvert the whole of our Government, and
should suppose that they were armed with power in our course. [Cheers.] to compel a free people in any course, they would not only endanger themselves but endanger the proposes to wage this war for purposes which are stainable, which are within reach. On the other hand that party does the most to endanger our enter the homes of your citizens by force.

[Great cheering.] I implored in vain. The rash experiment was made. What was the result? To the Editor of the New York News: Why, you have seen that one year ago New York voluntarily gave 120,000 of her sons to the service of her country; and yet under the draft, with the whole energy of the Government put forth, with armed men paraded through the State, with threats of legal proceedings and military force, you have seen less than 10,000 men carried away. more than half of whom were in truth volunteers, because they were bought with a price. Now, that is the doctrine of consolidation carried into practical effect. Thus one method by which our Government was made strong has been tried. Is this strength, or weakness? Is this success, or failure? I implore you to look into these questions yourselves. I do not complain of what may be said of myself; that I have been misrepresented; that I am charged with treasonwith almost all the offenses to be found in the catalogue of crime. I have not one word to say join in the calumnies against their own State, which has done so much to sustain the Government [Cheers.] Whenever I asked for justice -and I have only asked for justice-it has alwas a desire to embarrass the General Govern ment As I have said, ours was the only Atlantic State which, on the first day of January last, had Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and every New Eng and State save the little State of Rhode Island, 15,000 men out of its limits to defend Pennsylvania [Loud applause]

banner inscribed "Union, Liberty and the Laws," amid great cheering Cheers were also given for Gov. Seymour and Gen. McClellan When order

was restored (lov. Seymour continued) Suddenly there come up a midnight cry from Washington for help A proclamation was issued ment, called upon me, as he had a right to call the advocates of Union, and made a powerful the very last moment which army were the vicday of January last we have raised more than Treasury. sixteen thousand volunteers If you will add the number that we sent in response to the call for are more than as many years-there are times may then have hope of a speedy end of the outwhen men are sent into the battlefield at the very moment when their services could not be renumber sent in response to that call, we have sent, since the first of January, more than thirtyfour thousand volunteers to the service of our the boasted hub of the Union, may in some way Northern States of the Union put together. freely given to our government, you hear charged warmth will supersede the chilling frosts that day after day that the administration has been now cramp their energies. This organ of intel hindered by the State of New York. When it was shown how many men had gone from this out as a glit ering prize the fact that "there is a injustice is being done to this State in the disalso prove the lesson of which I have spoken, that the government to be strong, must be foun-

I stand alone, no man shall stand between me and my Maker as to the mode in which I shall wor ship him? Why, it is written down in the great charter of your liberties. It is by that alone that you have all the evidence by which that right exists, and all the means by which that right can be enforced. By what right-when you go to your homes, however humble they may be-do you close the latch, saving, "This is my castle?" It is only by the guarantee of the Constitution. What is it that makes sacred the relations between you and your wife, and sister, and aged motto, are the very men who this day rule the father and mother that sit by your fireside? We are told that men who talk of constitutions are traitors to their country. We are told that the Constitution is no writ of protraction against Abraham Lincoln as a General, though all powerful against Abraham Lincoln as a President. I and destroy this Union, who have preached the have sustained him freely and fully, frankly and worthlessness of the Union, that the North would fairly. I did not want him there, but I have in-finitely more respect for him as a President than as a General. [Cheers.] These doctrines are dangerous and revolutionary; they strike at the existence of the Government; they endanger your national liberties; they threaten to shatter the upon the North, that they were not wanted in the Union, that "if they did not go out they would upon the North, that "if very bonds of society itself. The Vice President of the United States in a speech within the limits be kicked out." These threats, and insults, and of the United States in a speech within the limits of your own State, said: "There are some men who want the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Well, they can't have them. We can't have the Constitution as it is? This ones-

man to show that it is not true that we on our part have been in favor of exerting every material tory of the past and the present. statesmanship to bring this war to a successful retrained from placing those obstacles in the way of that result which are placed there by the theorists who propose to make it no longer a war for the Constitution, but a war for the extermination of slavery, and for the crushing out of the rights of the States, for the lessening of the jurisdiction of the Constitution and the widening of that of the Administration. [Cheers.] These things are involved in the election that is about to take place. As I said in the outset, they concern the country and the community; they concern each man in his liberty, in his conduct, in his home. I am still full of confidence; I hope in the language of another for the time when the war shall be passed by and there will be upon the flag of

but will take no hand personally to sustain it. aiding the South?

If "Greek fire" is so formidable against cities "I have already given two cousins to the war, of the South, may it not at length be turned & I stand reddy to sacrifiss my wife's brother, upon the cities of the North? If the rebels may ruther's not see the rebelyun krusht. And if secure fron-clads and Greek fire, and the means

The Great Want.

Is it possible that nothing can be done to open the eyes of the people to the real facts, the great truths, which are the cause of all our calamities? There are facts which, if universally known. would produce universal conviction as to the true character of the men who have attempted the destruction of our once glorious and happy

There are certain prominent truths which can be officially substantiated by the official records of the country, by Congressional documents, and other reliable evidence, which, if known to the people-if placed before them in a proper manner—would most certainly and speedily end the career of the traitors who are destroying us. Establish the undeniable facts: That the Abolitionists, who make slavery the pretense of their civil war, are themselves the authors of slavery; catalogue of crime. I have not one word to say in my own defense, but I do complain that citizens of this State who are our political opponents ioin in the calumnies against their own State. same Abolitionists brought from Africa every negro that was ever brought to this Union. That the shipping of New England secured the mon opoly of the carrying trade between Europe and ways led immediately to the charge that there the South, and by this monopoly, and her direct trade with the slave States, realized more of the profits of slavery than the slave States, or all other States of the Union combined. That Mr. sent to the war such numbers that it was entitled webster, in his great speech at Albany, May, to credit for surplus. That was conceded at 1851, clearly established these serious facts, and Washington. And it was conceiled, too, that then and there expressly charged the damning crime of treason upon the Legislatures of New England, which, by their laws against the South, were behind. [Cheers.] Since the first day of violated a most solemn compact; a bargain of January last the State of New York has sent which the North had reaped the benefit and then sought to defraud and rob their co partners. If Mr. Webster's bold and just charge of treason [The Seventh Ward Democratic Club here had been properly noticed by our Government, entered the hall with an American flag, and a and the Abolition traitors been promptly arrested and punished, we should not now have a civil

But these Abolition traitors for forty years plotted their treason against the Union. Let the people understand why they have conspired against this greatest and best of Governments. to Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, calling for Establish by official testimony the facts, that in a hundred thousand men to rally immediately to the war of 1812 with Great Britain these Abolisave the nation's capital. A friend of mine at tion conspirators held a Convention for the ex-Washington asked them why they did not call on New York. "Oh," they said, "New York has Union. That in 1830 Massachusetts sent Judge got a copperhead Governor; he will do nothing."
[Laughter.] But New York was called on, and to seek or make a pretense for dissolving the the result was that New York was about the only Union. That in 1842 John Quincy Adams, of State that did anything in reinforcing the army already in the field. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not speak this because I claim any merit I did but my duty. When the President of the dissolution and destruction of this Union; and when Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, introduced his resolutions against this treason. Mr. Adams, United States, the constitutional head of the gov- as a Massachusetts Representative, denounced apon me under the Constitution, I responded as eloquent speech in favor of the most sacred right it became my duty to do. [Cheers.] Now I of dissolving and destroying the Union of these want to state, in justice to the administration, States. This damning evidence of Abolition that while many Republican citizens of New York were traducing our own great State, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War Lincoln reasserted Mr. Adams' doctrine of dissothanking me for my prompt response and begging lution, and, as the Congressional Globe this day that I would send on our troops at once so as to shows, advocated the "right of any people, anystir up Pennsylvania and other States to come to where," to do exactly what the South are now the rescue. [Applause.] Read the history of doing. That in 1850 John P. Hale, a New Engthe battle of Gettysburg-the record of that four land Abolitionist, on presenting in the Senate a days, fight, where the battle each day surged petition for the dissolution of the Union, boasted from side to side, so that it was not known until that he had offered eight petitions for the same unholy crime. This infamous petition was elotors—see how closely we battled there and then.
What man dare say that the contributions that
Mr. Webster and others, as a great outrage upon New York sent at that time did not strengthen the American people; yet infamous as it was, it the hearts of our army, and did not turn the tide received three votes, one of which was that of of battle in favor of the old flag? Since the first Mr. S P. Chase, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the

Let the people clearly understand the origin thirty days-and there are times when thirty days and authority of our horrible calamities, and we

rages which appall the world. Especially should it be shown that not sympaplaced by ten years, after work. It we add the thy for the slave has prompted this abolition treason against the Union, but exactly the reverse It is that Boston, as the head of New England have the rule-rule or ruin. The Atlantic country-more than three times as many as the coercive action of the government producedmore than has been sent by all the other

Northern States of the Union put together With these facts, with this generous support thus of the rich fields of the South, where the genial lect, and the fanaticism of New England, holds land between the swamps of Virginia and the to take the greatest pleasure in declaring this coast of Florida capable of sustaining forty milwas not so, and in stating that we had only sent terrible conspiracy against humanity and against three thousand volunteers, because by some inbefore they were mustered in, but while they the four millions to forty. This may seem too equality or the freedom of slaves, but to increase monstrous for belief, but not too monstrous when paragement in which it is spoken of? Does it not we look upon the horrible atrocities which abolition traitors have already perpetrated. The attempt to create a civil war by John Brown's ded in the affections of the people. They tell us agency, whose outrage upon Virginia, in a time that the Constitution may be set aside. By what ber of the Massuchusetts Legislature to have been ence dictates. By what right do you stand up here planned, and the money and manns furnished in the force of the control of th the city of Boston, prove unquestionable facts, in the face of this community and say, although by the files of the Tribune, that dissolving this Union has been the one great aim and object of those men, that in 1856 hey denounced our national flag as a "flaunting lie," and struck out the stars which represented the States of the South; the Black Republicanism was only an enlargement of the conspiracy against the Union whose brief motto was their actual doctrine, that

this "Union was a league with hell." Let the people but realize the fact that the abo litionists, who for forty years have borne this affairs of the country; that the more surely to blind and deceive the masses, they now desecrate the hallowed name of Union by making it their rallying cry! Yes, these are the men who have be better without the Union, that the South were can't have the Constitution as it is? This question is involved in the coming elections. I ask you, when you have by the edict of your votes sustained a party that declares itself opposed to the Constitution, will you have left one-third of that fundamental law to protect you? I dety any man to show whenever we have been untrue to the scended. History now reveals these facts—these Constitution or untrue to our past. I defy any most foul, unnatural and horrible facts—the his-

and every moral power and every exertion of exists, can be placed before the great body of the Is there no way in which the truth, as it really conclusion, and on the other hand that we have known to all, and we may then hope for restored erful and glorious Union.

In view of these appalling facts, is it not vital to our national existence to look at some of the possible results of this war? That it is an abolition war, for "subjugating and exterminating" the whites of the South, is shown by the threats of such men as Wilson of Massachusetts, who in November, 1860, while all was peace, said: "We [the Republicans] have at last got our feet upon the neck of the South, and we will now crush them out-yes, we will grind them to

These were the words of this Republican lead our country every star that glitters there, and in the bounds of our Confederacy a State for every star. [Cheers.] I hope before many months shall have rolled away, that all will agree that those men are traitors who would tear asunder the flag of our country or who would wipe out from the azure field a single star that glitters there, and that all men will unite in restoring the States to all their original splendor, to all their glory, to all their greatness and to all their united strength. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.] our country every star that glitters there, and in er, who, to prevent McClellan's taking Richmo ties as shock the civilization of the world, is thereing.]

Tremendous and long continued there not danger that the civilized world may become arrayed against the North? That the nations which hate our popular Government may avail themselves of the plea of humanity to vent their hate upon our Republic? If so, what form fully sets off those who vote to sustain the war, may that hate assume, and what nations may

wass to comes to wass, I'll shed every drop of blud my able bodied relations has got, to prose-koot the war."

of wreaking their vengeance upon those who have threatened them with robbery, murder, sub-jugation and extermination, will they not use

foreign enemies may furnish? If black men are negroes, which the Tribune proves that the South bursting of the bloated bubble so sure to come.
With such an accumulation of appaling facts, can the people fail to think—to pause in such a buffeted their own teachings. career, and to demand some chance of safety, if

any safety is now possible?
Show the people the simple truth as it stands now upon the records of the land—give them the evidence, the day and date, the official documents, point to the page, the absolute candid, honest truth, that they may believe and awake from this horrible dream of safety. Andrew Bellard. Hubson, Oct. 14, 1863.

The Election Frauds in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

At the late election in the First Ward in Pittsburg it has been proved that the integrity of the ballot box has been invaded by the Republicans. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says of it:

A meeting of the Democratic voters of that ward was held early last week, at which a list was taken of those residents who testified, under oath, that they voted for Woodward for Governor on the second Tuesday of October. The result of this count proved that one hundred and fifty men voted for Woodward in that ward, whereas but seventy eight votes were returned for him by were also chosen. the election officers! An adjourned meeting was held by the Democracy of the same ward on sons came forward and took a solemn oath that they voted for Woodward. This number, added to the list previously taken, swells the aggregate to one hundred and fifty seven, or seventy-nine more men who swear they voted for Woodward in that ward than the election officers returned least one hundred and sixty.

A committee was appointed whose duty it should be to investigate the election return from ly affecting the interests and safety of the nation. every election district, and report every case of If the Confederate States are readmitted, and fraud that fell under their observation.

It is altogether probable that by some hocus- before some radical change is effected, what pocus arrangement concocted by the Union guaranty is there that the Federal national debt Leagues similar frauds were perpetrated in all will not be repudiated, or made to stand upon the alternative that the Confederate debt must like the precincts in Ohio and Pennsylvania at the wise he paid? Let this question come before late election. In no other way can the enormous Congress, and all the appliances of corruption would be set in motion to secure such a decision Republican vote be accounted for.

The Latest Improvements.

Without presenting any opinion upon what the

the West, &c. They had brought upon them and loyalty are exercised over the now rebel doselves this war. It was not the North that is main. destroying slavery, but the South. And I say, Well! Well! Let us begin again de nozolet it die. [Cheers.] It may, for all I care, die, thus, say: ["Amen,"] and be eternally damned. [Cries of "Amen." "God grant it," and great applause, The States of New England 2 stamping of feet, clapping of hands, &c.] As slavery became strong in the nation, as Pennsylvania cotton began to command a high price, slave- Maryland and Delaware..... holders became proud and arrogant, and aspired to rule the government, and to teach the hell-

I do not endorse everything old Abe has done, State suicide is not so bad a creed, if we push privately and individually. But he has done it into an equalization of the States. There is no mighty well generally. He has a back-bone; reason whatever, if this is not a States right govbut, as Barrett says, it is too long. It tapers too much toward the lower end. [Laughter and cheers] It is not quite stiff enough for him. I United States Senate than New York; six times

I have visited old Abe and urged him to use more radical measures. But Lincoln has said to him "Never mind, Dick it will be all right yet. Hold still and see the salvation of the Lord!" [Loud and prolonged cheering, stamping of feet,

A great deal has been said now a days about serve to swell the majority for Col. Stone, the the liberty of speech. He was in favor of free Abolition candidate. The Colonel is a "brick," speech as much as any one; but there was a dif- and deserves his success he proclaimed from the ference between freedom of speech and license. stump that he had "rather est with a nigger, No man has a right to talk treason. Traitors live with a nigger, sleep with a nigger," than have but two rights - the hu nan right to be hung | with a white man - unless the white man were an and the divine right to be damned [Great ap-plause] God has put in the heart of the South, der the present order of things; and no one need or some other man-the devil. I believe it was, feel any surprise that his opponent, who went [cheers]-to begin this rebellion to perpetuate strongly for the war and the men who conduct it, slavery. I will tell you when the rebellion will should have been worse beaten than any Demobe put down. It will be when slavery is put crat of the season The truth is, Gen. Tuttle, down. [Great cheering.]

In connection with the Governor's ipse dixit; a "War Democrat," under which paradoxial the reader may be pleased to consider the fol- term he was to get the votes of a majority of the lowing scriptural citations from the Apostle tration party, found it a losing business to try to

body, and it is set on fire of hell. If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his Tuttle did this; we are bound to believe him an own heart, this man's religion is vain.

Speak not evil of one another, brethren. He soldier. He may, for aught we know, be utterly that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his opposed to such a course; but his position was brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth certainly an unfortunate one. His "war" prin

General Schoffeld.

a doer of the law, but a judge.

merits of the radical assault upon Major General anti war candidate than Gov. Sermour. SCHOFIELD, commanding in Missouri, and to see infamous conduct of the Administration party at a glance his rank offense which induced a del- here in removing from the Bench, for a purely egation of a hundred Abolitionists, Jayhawkers, partizan purpose, two such able jurists and unobjectionable men as Judge Seymour murderers like Jim Lane, &c., from Kansas and Judge Waldo, quite conclusively and Missouri, to visit Washington and labor disproves the claim that with what are for his removal, they have only to read the following order:

HEADQUARTER'S DEP'T GF THE MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28. General Orders, No. 101.

The rights of the people to peaceably assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right to freely express their will at the polls according to law, are essential to civil liberty. No interference with these rights, either by violence, threats, intimidations or otherwise, will

Any commissioned officer who shall incite or semblage of the people, or who shall fail to do his utmost to prevent such interference, shall be dismissed the service; and any officer, soldier or civilian, who shall, by violence, threats, or other-

Any officer, soldier or civilian, who shall attempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the exercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt to prevent any qualified voter from going to the polls or voting, shall be punished by imprison-ment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court

By command of Major General Schofield. C. W. MARSH. Assistant Adjutant General.

The officer who lays down the principles and the war, when they were sceered at as "Union promulgates the regulations embraced in the savers" by those who at present arrogate to above order is necessarily the deadly foe of themselves all the "loyalty" and all the friend-ship for the Union. Is it for the Democrats to bids for the votes of such a party? To do so would be to abandon not only the hope, but the means, of restoring the Union.—Hartford Times.

-The Russian regular army consists at present of 31,856 officers and 858,997 privates, and the irregular army of 488 officers and 320,551 privates—making altogether 36,614 officers and 1,161,958 privates. State Suicide.

The New York Express forcibly meets the so much better soldiers (as the Tribune and the Post assert), do we want the 800,000 able-bodied lines, and carries out the idea logically, indeed, has, armed in desperation and filled with fierce but to an extreme that would nardly be palatable hate against our soldiers of the North, whom they are now taught to believe are the Abolition foes punging process. When the New England of their race—the author of the bitter prejudices and gross outrages which are being heaped upon their heads? And add to these startling fruits of idea must lead, if made practical, we shall have a prolonged war-even their possibility-the cer- all Yankeedom eloquent in defense and advocacy tainty of enormous taxes, such as now no nation of "the accursed doctrine of States rights," and staggers under, the fearful increase of this crushstaggers under, the fearful increase of this crushing load, from month to month, with one-half the country impoverished, the wild extravagance which our borrowed capital engenders, and the time that these self-constituted "schoolmasters"

We copy from the Express of Thursday even-

STATE ANNIHILATION, ETC .- From Massachu setts, we hear with more patience than from else where, this new doctrine of State suicide-State annihilation-because, if anywhere in the Union, States ought to be stricken out and territorial ized is order to be re-stated, it is in Massachusetts There ought to be but one State in New England-not five, with ten Senators in Congress-that one State the State of New England; because two Senators in all, democratically or republicanally speaking, New England is entitled to by its population. All Rhode Island is not as populous as a part of New York that a man can walk over in ten minutes.

Hence, when we hear that Major General But ler has taken the field in Massachusetts, to preach State suicide, we are not discomposed. The State League of Massachusetts has elected. it seems, this Gen. Butler, and a Mr. Claffin of Newton, delegates at large to the National Union League, which meets at Washington in December. Delegates from each Congressional District

Gen. Butler being thus chosen, addressed the meeting choosing him at length, taking ground Saturday evening, at which seven additional per with those who believed that the seceded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory. He opposed the position of a member of the Cabinet, that the rebel Commonwealths, by throwing down their arms, should be received into the Union with unimpair for that gentlemen! The chairman of the meeting ed rights, with their old local institutions. His pledged that the list would be increased to at reasons for dictating terms before allowing the incorporation into the Union of these heretofore hostile sections, spring from considerations vital-

their Representatives take their seats in Congress as would place the Federal and rebel indebtedness upon the same footing. Gen Butler contended that the rebel States must be regarded as destroyed, or it would be almost impossible to choose Christian religion enjoins or forbids, we cannot another President, for the reason that no candibut submit the latest improvements in doctrine date likely to be selected would receive such a by Governor Yates of Illinois, as set forth by him | support in the North as to give him a majority of to a convention or conference of the Methodist the States, both loyal and rebel Transfer the church in Springfield. The Boston Courier says question to the House of Representatives, where it is not yet known whether the Governor intends each Commonwealth casts only one vote, and a to copyright his improvements or not. He spoke majority of such votes is required, and the difficulty will be greatly increased. The policy of safety and justice was to restore the Union in the The rebels fired on Fort Sumter, the Star of South only as fast as the principles of freedom

born philosophy that men should be slaves. lows. Wisconsin and Michigan.....

want to deal rigidly with the rebels. I want to see them eternally damned. [Cheers.] Not scripturally, but politically damned. [Great ment of a President. All this is wrong in a popular Government, and if this thing is to be done over again, let us now do the right thing.

The Fate of a "War Democrat." The majority against Gen. Tuttle, in Iowa, will, it is said, be 20,000 The later returns only who was forced upon the Democracy of Iowa as "soldiers" as well as thousands of the Adminis compete with the Abolitionists at their own And the tongue is a fire, a word of iniquity; so trade when they had already got the "run of the tongue among our members, that it defileth the business." Other things being equal, the whole body, and setteth on fire the whole that party will generally vote for one of their own men rather than a so called Democrat who bids for their votes. We do not know that Gen. honorable man, and he is known to be a brave the law; but if thou judge the law, thou art not ciples did not save him, any more than a "war" candidate would have saved the Connecticut election to the Democracy last spring, if they had done what the New York Tribune (after the If the people desire to understand the whole election) said they should have done in order to carry the State-namely, put up a less thoroughly considerable portion of the Republican vote. If the spotless integrity and deservedly high character of two such men as Judge Waldo and Judge Seymour could not avail to save them from the relentless partisan proscription of aboli-tionism, nor the Bench from being transformed into a partisan tribunal, what could be expected of any man, in any position? Least of all could there be a reasonable hope of ele ting a Democrat in Iowa merely on the strength of his "war

principles. Such a position hurts, not helps him, even with his own party. And as for abolition ism, it fights no more fiercely a Vallandigham it neourage any interference with any lawful as obio than it does a Seymour in New York. Interly and unjustly assailed by these Jacobins as ever Vallandigham was. It shows that it is a civilian, who shall, by violence, threats, or otherwise, actually interfere with any such lawful assembleges of the people, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court martial or military commission.

Any officer, soldier or civilian, who shall atprinciple, and they can least afford now, of all times, to make any concessions to their opponents, which only have the effect to diminish their own vantage ground and make their defeat at all times more complete. They can afford to bide their more complete. They can afford to bide their time. They have the proud consciousness of having always been the friends of the Union and the upholders of the Constitution—now, in this midnight tempest of Abolition tyranny and centralization, as in the days before the outbreak of

> Horace Greeley is writing a history of the par, for which a Hartford publishing house is to pay him the sum of \$10,000.

WHOLE NO. 1,269

National Banks. To the Editor of the Boston Courier :

In about one month a new Congress will asemble, and a month later the General Court of our own State will meet; in the meanwhile shell anything be said or done, and what by those who take, or ought to take, an interest in the scheme of Secretary Chase for establishing national banking associations? It is assuredly a subject of deep concern to the people of the United States collectively, and it is especially worthy of the earnest and deliberate consideration of that large class of persons whose investments are chiefly in the stock of banks established under State laws. Eight months have clapsed since the passage of the act; it has been published in newspapers and in paraphlet form, and yet. I verily believe, that not one in ten of those who ought to have made it a careful study, has done so much as even to read it through up to the present moment. Are the three or four hundred bank directors in Boston all usleep? or, if it so be, that they feel little interest in the subject on their own account, have not the women and children, whose propertywhose whole property, perhaps—has been com-mitted to their management, a very deep interest in the matter? And are they not bound, in honor and conscience, to be able to give those women and children, who are so little qualified to take care of themselves, an intelligent account of the provisions of the act and of its probable effect on their means of living? Are these State institutions to be crushed under the mighty idol of the Secretary and his financial advisers, and the women and children, whose property is now invested in them, driven into new investments? or will they be suffered to live, and to furnish in future, as they have done heretofore, not only a sound corrency for the people, and a safe and reasonably profitable investment for the stockholders, but substantial aid, in pressing emergencies, for the support of the credit of the Government itself? Surely these are questions of im-

portance enough to attract attention. That is the present purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Comptroller of the currency, to drive out of existence all State banks, I cannot doubt. Indeed, these officials make no secret of such intentions. The Comptroller, on his late visit to this city, as I am informed, openly and frankly avowed such to be their policy, and pressed upon the Presidents of banks, with whom he had asked a conference, whether the instinct of self preservation should not induce them to wind up their State institutions, and organize at once under the United States law. I know, too, that in one case the Comptroller has declined to furnish bills to a sound and good State bank, on a pledge of such stocks as the act requires, on the ground that it was not his policy to encourage such a course on the part of State either the Comptroller or the Secretary a judge

of what is expedient in this matter? In a communication published in your paper some weeks since, I pointed out another instance in which the Comptroller had undertaken, in his supposed supremecy of power, to overrule a clear name, with a numeral prefixed, whilst the law itself gives to the associates the right to assume (sec. 6) the name by which their association shall be known.

So in this matter of furnisshing bills of circulation to State banks, the act (sec. 62) expressly, and in the clearest language, provides, that "any bank or banking association authorized by State law * * * may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds * * and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the currency notes as herein provided," &c.

By what authority. I ask again, does this officer appointed to execute a law of Congress presume to nullify such of its provisions as he is pleased to consider expedient? The law is defective enough, in all conscience, as any one will readily discover who will take the trouble to read it, and must receive many important amendments before it can go into successful operation; but still, where has the Comptroller obtained the authority to alter, or, if he is pleased to think so, amend the law at his own sovereign pleasure, Congress having specially reserved that right to

I submit it, then, to all directors of banks in this city and out of it, that there is something for them to consider and to do in relation to this subject. If the scheme is a good one in itself, let it be made as nearly perfect as possible. If amendments are required, let those who, from their position and experience, may be supposed to understand the subject, point them out and endeavor to have them adopted. As the law now stands, I do not hesicate to say that it holds out no sufficient inducements for our State institutions to organize under it. The stockholders had much better, in my judgment, invest the amount of their stock (each for himself) in United States bonds, and hold them in their own possession, than to join in any association under the law as it now stands, with any expectation of realizing a large income from the investment. In the former case, they will be sure of a certain income, if the Government does not fail to pay the interest; in the latter, they cannot, according to my best judgment, hope to receive more-I think they will receive less, and that by no means sure.

The Difference.

In his admirable speech at Rochester, Governor SEYMOUR thus tersely indicated the purposes of the two parties. As was said of Sir Joun Cop-LEY, his statement is as good as another man's

"We propose," he said, "to wage this war for a purpose on which the whole North is unitedfor a purpose which will draw to our standard hundreds and thousands of hearts in the South. and yet beat with love for our old banner and our old Constitution. [Cheers.] They propose that we shall carry on the war for purposes that we at the North cannot unanimously consent to; they propose not to put down revolution, but to make revolution; they propose to offer no inducement for rebels to submit to the laws, but they say to us and to them that we shall no longer have guaranty of the Constitution for the preservation of our liberties hereafter as they have been preserved before."

The Whole Argument in a Nut Shell. The following, from a late letter of the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, well epitomizes the ar-

Join us (this is the cry.) be with us, think as we think, do as we do, forget that you foretold these terrible evils as results of our policy, and we scouted the warning; forget that we had platforms which we have broken; forget that you were freemen before we mounted your backs, and rule I you by decrees, and put you in prison by telegraph, and send you tax-gatherers to take your earnings, and Provost Marshals to seize your sons for the war! Forget all this, and hold up your hands, and bid us God speed-or, you secessionists, traitors, copperheads,—worse than the enemy in arms, and saved of grace, not by merit, from condign and pitiless punishment.

The subjugation of Texas does not advance as rapidly as the impatient wish, and, if the Spring-field Republican (abolition organ) be correctly informed, we need not hope for greater speed

"New Orleans letters intimate that the direction of the Texas expedition is given to General Jack Hamilton, and that General Banks will serve under him. The unexpected return of Banks to New Orleans from Brashear City, led to the conjecture that he would leave the expedi-tion altogether in the hands of Hamilton. Ham-ilton knows nothing of war, and is too inveterate a drunkard to be trusted in any responsible situ-

The character of Hamilton was well known to every one when he was here, but it sounded well to announce an orator as from Texas, and he was accordingly made much of by the virtuous Republicans. Considering their fondness for Governor Curtin, it is singular that they should have been willing to have anything to do with a man of General Hamilton's character.—[Phila-

It has been decided by the War Department that, where men who are drafted hold conscientious scruples about paying the commutation or performing military duty, the provest marshal shall levy upon the goods or chattels of said individual to the amount of \$300, and upon alizing that amount the drafted man will be re-ased.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.